

THE DAILY STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

MOULTON is to have another chance.

LATE advices indicate a marked improvement in the European crop prospects.

MARINE disasters have succeeded first, and are now the horrors of the day. Sixty lives were lost by the Cadiz.

Those persons who insisted on walking about in the galleries at the Musical Festival last evening had very little music in their souls.

THE St. Louis Globe has absorbed the Democrat, and the new paper is to be published under the name of the Globe-Democrat. The fight between the two concerns was a very bitter one, but the Globe was a comparatively new paper and displayed life and energy in its management, while the Democrat was content to rely on its age and standing. The consequence was, that while the Democrat was trying to balance itself on its dignity, the Globe secured the readers and, as a matter of course, the advertising patronage.

THE announcement is now made in positive terms that the whisky fraud investigations and seizures had nothing to do with the removal of Commissioner Douglas. So far from attempting to shield the guilty parties, as was intimated by reports from Washington, it now appears from the correspondence that he was in full accord with the Secretary of the Treasury, and used every effort in his power to work up the case and secure evidence upon which to convict the parties implicated. It is evident that the real cause of the change has not yet been made public.

MANY influential capitalists of Boston have, after infinite discussion, succeeded in organizing a Cheap Transportation Association. The object is to get freights to and from the West as low as to and from New York. The Association has ample committees for looking after all the railway movements of the country, and suggesting every practical reform. It promises to be of higher character and greater practical talent than any legislative body in the country. Of course there are many different projects for attaining the great end; but the Association will sift them all and enable the capitalists and the legislature to concentrate upon some definite work. The most advanced champions of cheap transportation have adopted the policy of building railroads and running them for merely enough to pay expenses. They say that as New York State has expended \$200,000,000 on canals for the sake of cheap transportation and requires nothing more of them than enough to pay expenditures, so Massachusetts can well afford to expend the same amount in building railroads to the West and should only demand that the expenses of running them be met. No income should be sought from them. Boston has our good will in this behalf. If she make herself a strong competitor of New York the cause of the people will be very greatly subserved. If she demonstrate the practicability of building and running railroads by the government to the relief of the people from the exactions of private corporations and without endless corruption and greater risk of life and limb, the final outcome of our stupendous railway system may be clearly prefigured.

MORE FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF OFFICIAL RASCALITY.

It will be remembered that during the San Domingo controversy in Congress, THE STAR kept it constantly before the people as one of the most outrageous of the many enormous swindles of the past ten years. We were probably considered a little wild on this subject. The press generally was tame about it. Some were willing to let annexation go on because it was a scheme so dear to Grant, while others who disliked Grant considered annexation as a part of the "manifest destiny" of the great republic. The claim also that we needed an ocean harbor for our ships and for supplies in times of war, together with the patriotic idea of taking the island out of the grasp of foreign powers, which might be greatly accommodated by it in times of hostility to this country, induced many to only wink at any corruption there might be in the job.

Not so with THE STAR. Sumner was the Senator who denounced and defeated the swindle; but Sumner was always treated by the press as an "impracticable statesman." Facts now appear which completely vindicate Mr. Sumner's wisdom; though, in our opinion, it needs no vindication.

Strange to say, the San Domingo business involved the English Companies in an investigation. A committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which certain foreign loans had been placed on the London market, and a loan to Baez—the humbug President of San Domingo, when President Grant kept in power by the aid of our men-of-war—was one of the number inquired into.

The Committee reported on the 15th of April, and from their report it appears that a San Domingo loan of \$750,000, or \$7,750,000, was placed in London by the agency of one Hartmont, who, as agent of the firm of Sofford & Tileston, who had an office in New York, ingratiated himself in the affections of Baez, and persuaded him into the notion of making such a loan. Hartmont had secured for himself large landed estates, and for railroads. Our own Congressional Committee found

that Ingalls, Babcock, Fabius, Cozneau and Delmonte, had formed a partnership with Baez in great speculations. Hartmont, of course, found in these men able co-operators in the project of getting San Domingo annexed to the United States as indispensable to the success of their speculations.

Accordingly, just at the time Babcock was taking the first steps toward an annexation treaty with Baez, Hartmont was negotiating this loan in London for the purpose of getting funds to use at Washington in behalf of annexation. The loan was to be secured by the proceeds of guano and customs, and to be made at 70 cents on the dollar with six per cent interest. Hartmont received \$1,800,445 in cash on this loan of which he got \$500,000 for outlays, risks and commissions. The San Domingo Government got \$350,000. Hartmont also retained \$400,000 in his own bonds as security for damages on his San Domingo concessions in consequence of the failure of the annexation scheme.

What officials received bribes out of this fund is not known; but it helps to account for the extraordinary zeal which certain Congressmen, who had no share in the speculation, took in the scheme when before Congress. It will be remembered that Sumner was cast out of the Committee on Foreign Relations in consequence of his opposition to it. Hartmont went to Washington to work for the job, and he swears that he spent in New York and Washington \$170,000 of this money.

President Grant seems to have either been taken into partnership in the San Domingo speculation, or to have received liberally of this fund. His extraordinary zeal in behalf of annexation, which led him to prostitute his official position by becoming a lobby member in its behalf, and the foul wrong done to Sumner, together with the outrage upon Senatorial freedom of speech, all of which was instigated by Grant, can not be accounted for on any other hypothesis. These arrant and unscrupulous speculators made the President their tool. They so thoroughly bought him up that he sent ships-of-war to the island contrary to the laws of nations, and for the sole purpose of maintaining Baez in the position to which he had no right. They wanted Baez to treat with.

This is one of the black chapters in the history of late corruptions. Babcock and Ingalls stepped from the San Domingo swindle into the District of Columbia plunder, in which they were sustained by the President. The annexation of San Domingo having failed, Baez repudiated the London loan. Morally, and through the President, our Government is responsible for this plunder of British citizens. Baez would not have been in a position to command this confidence had it not been for our illegal support of him.

AMONG the visitors to the May Festival at the following newspaper correspondents: W. H. Harvey, Chicago Journal; Mr. Carpenter, Chicago Inter-Ocean; J. W. Reed, Jamestown (N. Y.) Democrat; Myron A. Cooney, New York Herald; J. G. R. Hassard, New York Tribune; Carl Meix, Brainard's Musical Visitor, Cleveland; Charles Reed, Pittsburgh Leader; G. Blumenschein, Chicago Telegraph; R. H. Swift, Richmond (Ind.) Independent; Wm. L. Laiden, Southern Musical Journal, Savannah, Georgia; H. Gordon Temple, St. Louis Democrat; L. Waldman, Springfield (O.) Republic; Andrew J. Snel, Toledo Commercial; Dr. T. H. Logan, Wheeling (W. Va.) Standard; James Randolph, Baltimore Bulletin; Emma C. Dewhurst, Buffalo Express; Kate Flench, New York Herald; H. S. Rite, Boston Herald; M. G. Lee, Indianapolis Republican; Henry Watterson, Louisville Courier-Journal; Professor De Riqueux, Dayton Democrat; Henry M. Mendel and B. Leidersdorf, both of the Milwaukee Press; Sam C. Cole of the Miami Democrat; Hans Balach, Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Chicago; George P. Upton, Chicago Tribune and New York World.

The following is the line of march as laid out for the procession of the German Catholic Benevolent Societies on Sunday: The procession will form on Court street, right resting on Plum, displaying southwardly, and will move west on Plum to Central avenue, south on Central avenue to Eighth, west on Eighth to Mount, south on Mount to Fifth, east on Fifth to Elm, north on Elm to Sixth, east on Sixth to Sycamore, north on Sycamore to Eighth, east on Eighth to Broadway, north on Broadway to Hunt, east on Hunt to Spring, north on Spring to Woodward, west on Woodward to Main, north on Main to Thirteenth, west on Thirteenth to Walnut, south on Walnut to Clark, west on Clark to Elm, north on Elm to Green and St. John's Church, where there will be divine services. The procession will then reform and move on Elm to Findlay, west on Findlay to Central avenue, north on Central avenue to Bank, west on Bank to Freeman, south on Freeman to Eighth, east on Eighth to Baymiller, north on Baymiller to Clark, east on Clark to Linn, north on Linn to Laurel, east on Laurel to Central avenue, south on Central avenue to Ninth, east on Ninth to Plum, and south to the Cathedral, where the procession will disband.

The commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical Institute were held at the College Hall last night. Ninety-two students were in attendance, forty-four of whom received the degree of doctor of medicine. The following are the graduates: Philip Zahn, Ohio; John H. Norman, Ohio; John W. Alford, Kansas; Henry V. Byers, Iowa; Wm. R. Granger, Pennsylvania; Thomas C. Tucker, Iowa; Cornelius M. Englund, Kentucky; Jas. S. Blair, Indiana; John M. Mulholland, Pennsylvania; Henry O. Conway, Ohio; Sylvester M. Sherman, Ohio; Alpheus E. Conway, Ohio; John H. Woodward, Missouri; William A. Gaudier, Indiana; Franklin D. Pierce, New York; Asa Harvey, Missouri; Norman B. Michael, Illinois; John H. Carper, Illinois; John A. Wright, Indiana; James W. Williams, Ohio; Moses Prattinger, Ohio; Wm. H. McConnell, Indiana; T. Willis Miller, Illinois; Robert Morris, New York; Henry C. Johnson, Illinois; Perry C. Clayberg, Illinois; Reuben L. Chase, New York; Louis A. Sager, Texas; Frank E. Whitaker, Ohio; Harrison S. Burson, Ohio; Joseph A. Leech, Jr., Mississippi; John H. Murphy, Kentucky; Daniel A. Bloom, Ohio; Elmer O. Loomis, Indiana; Henry C. McConnell, Indiana; Jonathan G. Hunt, New York; Isaac Abbott, Indiana; David M. Bonham, Ohio; Charles K. Levering, Kansas; Frank B. McElhinney, Ohio; John M. Flor, Ohio; Frank P. Kiefer, Ohio; Frank G. Tevlor, Ohio; John M. Abbott, Ohio.

THE GIRL THAT SPELLED US DOWN.

Forehead white and not a frown.
Cheeks of red and eyes of blue,
Wavy hair of golden brown,
Feet unshod and just as they grew,
Custom made the line of her face,
That was the girl who spelled us down!

Mary Baker, aged ten;
Sweetest of the silver throne,
Faded dream of the silver throne,
Tresses thin and white as the snow,
Clear and calm and the mother of men,
Pale eyes sad with "never again!"

Mary Baker, aged sixteen;
Longer zone and rounder arm,
Girl and woman—golden mean!
Aches of roses scattered all around,
Waiting the King she had never seen,
Hearing him say, "My life! My queen!"

Mary Baker, twenty-one;
Sweet the words and round the ring,
Took the hand of the royal son,
Saw the face, and 'twas not the King;
Aches of roses scattered all around,
Cross for a crown and thorns for thorn!

HUNTING THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

The opening of the Pacific Railroad, the formation of numerous hunting parties, and the wholesale slaughter of buffaloes on the plains of the West, have made the American-maned animal so familiar that anything like a detailed description of it and its peculiarities is unnecessary. The great use of the buffalo is for food, and the animal is dependent upon it for a living. The flesh is their meat; the skin serves them for coats, and beds, and boots, and walls for their tents, and tiles for the roof, and for saddles and bridles, and lassoes; the bones are converted into saddle-trees, into war clubs, into whistles and musical instruments; of the horns are made ladies and spoons, and pins and spear-heads; the sinews serve for strings to their bows, for thread to stitch their buffalo robes, to stitch the tent-cloth, and for the attachment to their persons of scalp and such other articles of *civitas* as may fall in their way. The buffalo's testicles, when stewed, yield a superior delicacy, which is largely used in the construction of hunting-spears and arrows; its mane is twisted into ropes and horse-halters, and the tuft at the extremity of its tail as a whisk or fly-brush; the brains, even, are not wasted but are employed in the preparation of leather tongs, out from the hide. All of which goes to show that the American animal has long been a useful member of the economy of nature.

The buffalo of the Eastern Continent is one of the most terrible of animals, and natives of Australia have declared that they would rather stand up as a target at the rifle at thirty paces, than to be placed within that distance of these animals without a tree near at hand.

Captain Drum was accompanied by two Kaffirs, both of whom were armed with long rifles the same as himself—were hunting at the Cape, when they came upon a drove of buffaloes, into which the three fired. None of the animals dropped, but a stampede instantly followed, and they were off like a shot. Although there was little prospect of coming up with them, yet the hunter, at the instigation of the moment, dashed forward in pursuit, gradually diverging, but still remaining within hail of each other.

When this pursuit was continued some time, the pursuers were brought to a standstill by the great density of the forest. Although fifty large animals had gone through the forest before them, yet it was impossible to follow. Captain Drum accordingly turned to the left, hoping thereby to run afoul of some strange animal, a wish that was very speedily gratified.

By changing his course, and proceeding at right angles to the route taken by the buffaloes, he soon crossed and left their trail, or spoor, and found himself picking his way through the dense wood and undergrowth, where there were no signs of any wild beasts having preceded him very recently.

He had signalled to the Kaffirs, and was convinced that they were following close behind him.

He understood that there was no possibility of getting within striking distance of any game without using the utmost stealth. He was picking his way, therefore, with the silence of an Indian scout, through the interstices between the leaves, when he saw the outlines of a dark body upon the ground, which he concluded at once was a Kaffir.

As carefully as possible he slowly advanced until his vision was cleared, when he discovered an immense bull lying upon the ground, asleep, with its head turned toward him.

"That's lucky now," he thought, as he sank down and prepared to fire. "It isn't often a fellow comes and his game is as close as this!"

Holding the trigger back, so as to deaden the sound of the clicking, he was in the act of raising it to his shoulder, a twig snapped beneath his feet, and the bull instantly opened its eyes.

One glance showed to the hunter, kneeling scarcely ten feet distant, any the least perception of its danger, it instantly rose to its feet, for the purpose of "disposing" of him.

It was hardly erect, when the captain fired, and without waiting to see the result, leaped aside and squatted beneath some bushes. The instant he did so, he saw the infuriated animal coming like a wild cleopatra, its head lowered, and every muscle strained to gore the one who had inflicted its hurt. Its horns were covered with brush, and its momentum must have been terrific.

It almost grazed the crouching sportsman as it thundered by, and he gave it the charge from the other barrel as it passed.

The distance was so slight that the muzzle of the gun was actually struck by the body of the brute, although the aim was not sufficiently deviated to prevent the bullet entering some part of its carcass.

It produced no sensible effect upon its speed, however, nor did it apprise it of the location of its foe. It is probable that the flash and report would have caused it to turn and charge again, but for the fact that one of the Kaffirs put in an appearance at this juncture and drew attention to him.

The native had been attracted by the firing of the gun, and the bull, catching sight of him, took it for granted that he was the offender, and continued its charge with the same furious impetuosity.

The Kaffir uttered some ejaculatory prayer, in his own tongue, and raising his gun, fired so wildly that his bullet was lost among the upper branches; and then, throwing down his weapon, he ran for dear life, aiming for a tree only a short distance away, among whose branches he hoped to find a nimble foot, and ran with surprising agility; but, as a matter of course, his speed could not approach that of the buffalo, which crashed through the bushes like a locomotive off the track. However, by desperate haste, the fugitive reached the tree, a few feet in advance, and leaping upward, grasped the limb, and curled up his legs, so as to permit the bull to pass beneath him.

All this was well enough, and he would have been perfectly safe had everything remained firm; but at the moment he drew up his feet, the limb broke short off, and he fell directly upon the

back of the animal. The momentum of the latter caused the involuntary rider to turn as perfect a back summersault as was ever witnessed; and as he rolled over its tail, he actually fell upon his feet, where he staggered confusedly about for a second, and tumbled to the ground, his faculties having been dazed by his severe handling.

By this time the bull had got enough of charging upon vacancy, and wheeling about with a swiftness surprising in such a bulky creature, it came for the native again, whose mind was quickly cleared by the sight of that immense front bearing down upon him.

Directly above him was the stump of the limb that had been snapped off by his weight, and although the jump was as few as a few inches, he would have attempted, yet the Kaffir, seeing that it was his only hope, gathered himself, and by an almost superhuman effort succeeded, catching it with one hand, and quickly drawing his body up out of reach of the most gigantic buffalo that ever tramped the forests.

This secured his safety, and effectually ruled him out of the business, as his gun was upon the ground, and all he could do was to sit aside the limb and watch the performances below.

The second Kaffir was prudent enough to keep in the background. He had approached high enough to learn what was going on, which he concluded was as near as was justifiable, when he selected his tree and deliberately climbed to the top, taking time to gaze with him, and fully decided, in case the buffalo offered him a chance, to let it have the contents.

This brute was not likely to do, and so this gentleman remained perched aloft through the entire proceedings that followed.

The bull, finding itself without a foe to charge upon, dashed into the undergrowth, where the crashing suddenly ceased, much to the surprise of Captain Drum, who was lying flat upon the ground and awaiting his opportunity.

The wood at this place was so dense that it was impossible to see any distance with distinctness, and he therefore reserved his fire until he could make a sure shot. He had already received a taste of the consequences of throwing away a charge. He caught glimpses of the huge body tumbling and plunging through the shrubbery, but it was not satisfactory.

"That must mean it has stopped running," muttered the captain, as he noticed the cessation in the racket; "and why should it stop unless it was because it was mortally wounded by my first shot?"

This seemed a reasonable proposition, and yet there was enough doubt of its being correct to compel the hunter to be very careful in his movements.

In a crouching position, he stole noiselessly forward, until he judged he was near the spot; but upon pausing and looking around, he could see nothing of his game.

A little distance further, however, he descried the buffalo standing as motionless as a statue, head down, and side toward him. The sagacious animal knew it had an enemy somewhere in the neighborhood, and was listening, "as still as a mouse," with the hope of detecting his whereabouts.

Had the captain betrayed his presence by the least noise, he would have had the infuriated old fellow down upon him in an instant; but fortunately the latter had not made his presence known.

As the officer looked upon the animal, he saw that it was wounded, the blood trickling down its dark flank.

Once the buffalo saw the hunter, it looked nearly in the direction of the crouching Drum, whose heart gave a great bound as he suspected he had been detected by the enraged bull.

The jury in the case of Weisner vs. Schomaker, mentioned yesterday, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$400, for personal injuries sustained in the moving of a house by the defendant.

In the case of John Matthews and others against the New Richmond Turnpike Company and others, an action to discharge a receiver, the Court granted the motion on condition that the money was borrowed and the debts paid within ten days.

A provisional injunction was granted in the case of Weisling against the County Commissioners, restraining them from opening a road from the Montgomery pike to the Medary pike.

In the case of Amelia Bartlett against A. Nathan, a suit for an injunction to fulfill the contract of a lease. The injunction was refused.

Baum against Sayder. This suit was originally brought before a magistrate. In the Common Pleas Court yesterday it came up on a motion for leave to file a petition in error. The motion was granted.

Real Estate Transfers.
Michael Wolter and wife to G. W. and S. Moore, one-third of an acre in Section 17, Delhi township—\$25.

Jacob Story and wife to James Tully, lot 25 by 120 feet, on the north side of the Walker street, 105 feet west of Sturges street, Twenty-first ward—\$35.

R. E. Neff and wife to Rachel D. B. Bechel, lot 18 by 80 feet, on the west side of the Walker street, 47 feet south of the Lehman road, Twenty-fourth ward—\$2,000.

Casper Gans and wife to John Vesel, lot 25 by 120 feet, on the south side of the Walker street, 105 feet east of Oak street, Twenty-first ward—\$2,000.

The German Catholic Cemetery Society to Anton Zimmerman, lot 29 in Block 14 on the plat of St. John's Cemetery, Section 10, Milwaukee township—\$25.

James Gilmore to the M. and C. Railroad Company, five years' lease of 20 acres, lying between the Madison pike and the railroad, in Columbia township, at an annual rent of \$200.

A. C. Morris to the C. and B. Railroad Company, the undivided share of lots 98, 100 and 101, in Morris & Smith's subdivision, Twenty-fourth ward, also, 1-15 of a strip of 1 foot wide, lying on the north side of Division street and extending from the Hamilton road to the section line, same subdivision—\$21.02.

William Van Vleet and wife to S. J. Potter, leasehold 35 by 105-6-10 feet, on the south side of Chestnut street, 30 feet west of Mulberry street, Second ward—\$224.25.

John and wife to H. S. Williams, lot 38 by 145 feet, on the north side of Benson street, 82 feet east of Ruffner street—\$1,800.

James Hart and wife to J. A. Maddux, lot 25 by 120 feet, on the north side of Central street, 225 feet west of Jackson street, in Carthage—\$425.

J. A. Maddux to Wm. Moffit, same lot—\$500.

Stoughton Lynd to same, quitclaim to the same lot—\$1.25.

Wm. Moffit and wife to Anna E. Wade, same lot—\$1 and other considerations.

Anna E. Wade to H. C. Wilkinson, same lot—\$1.

Joseph Hoeveler and wife to Anthony Cook, leasehold 25 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Central avenue and Beta street—\$1.00.

FOUND.

FOUND—LOW PRICES—At the Globe Shoe Store, 139 Vine street, one door south of Fifth street, opposite the Fountain, ladies' misses' and children's, gent's, boys' and youths' custom made boots and shoes at astonishing low prices.

LOST.

LOST—GIRLS—Two girls, on Race street, above Findlay. One six years old, blonde hair, blue eyes, dressed in light calico dress, and answers to the name of Anna Mangel. The other is three years old, light hair, blue eyes, dressed in dark calico dress and answers to the name of Maggie Mangel. Return 728 Race street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—5,000 old papers, in hundred packs, at this office.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—New and second hand in great variety. For catalogue call at 19 and 21 West Seventh street. GEO. C. MILLER & SONS.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOLD AND SILVER—Cash paid for all kinds of old gold and silver. A. A. EYSTER, No. 1,001 Central avenue.

WANTED—TO SUPPLY—The public with good Photographs and Engravings at KELLER'S, 303 Madison street, Covington, Ky. Open every day.

WANTED—PAINTING—C. F. Lauten, scholar, house and sign painting, in large or small profits, 177 1/2 Wm. St. W. Sixth street, Covington, Ky.

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RECEIVERS NOTICE.—H. F. Heckert vs. R. Frank Drier, et al.—Superior Court of Cincinnati. Case No. 30,390. The creditors of Drier & Heckert, in pursuance of an order of Court, are hereby notified that on the 15th day of June, 1874, I shall declare a dividend among the creditors of said firm of the moneys now in my hands; that said creditors are required to present to me their claims duly authenticated and verified by the proper officers of the Court, before the 15th day of June, 1874, and the claims not then presented will be excluded from participation in the dividends.

SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1874.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. sold. 241,679
Wm. & Wilson Mfg. Co. sold. 9,257
Howe Sewing Machine Co. (estimated) sold \$5,000
Domestic Sewing Machine Co. sold. 32,200
West Sewing Machine Co. sold. 20,268
Crescent & Singer M. Co. (estimated) sold. 10,000
Remington Empire S. M. Co. sold. 17,008
Wm. & Sewing Machine Co. sold. 17,320
Gold M. & Sewing Machine Co. sold. 15,314
Wm. & Sewing Machine Co. sold. 4,511
Victor Sewing Machine Co. sold. 12,529
Victor Sewing Machine Co. sold. 6,352
Florence Sewing Machine Co. sold. 5,517
Singer Sewing Machine Co. sold. 4,511
E. J. Brandt & Co. (Atna) sold. 1,588
McKay & Stanton S. M. Co. sold. 259
McKay & M. Association sold. 138
Keystone S. M. Co. sold. 87

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 61 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.